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7 October 1966

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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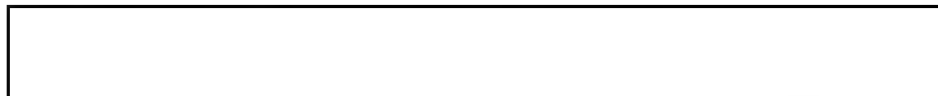
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3. USSR: Soviets may be working on new spacecraft for manned flights. (Page 4)
4. France-US: De Gaulle may veto sale of air-to-surface missile to US. (Page 5)

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USSR: The Soviets may be working on a new spacecraft for their next manned space flight.

Aleksey Leonov, who walked in space during the last Soviet manned flight in March 1965, stated recently that the success of work now under way on a new space vehicle would determine the timing of the next Soviet manned flight. He implied that there have been technological difficulties with the new spacecraft. In addition, Boris Yegorov, the doctor-cosmonaut on the first Voskhod flight two years ago, recently implied that the next Soviet mission would be radically different from any previous one.

Neither cosmonaut indicated when the next flight would occur.

The Soviets appear to be planning a long-duration flight--a month or more--and they have shown renewed interest in maneuverable satellites. They have also been developing a new booster--the Proton--with triple the weight-lifting capability of the SS-6 now used for manned flights. All these programs could contribute to development of a manned space station or a circum-lunar flight, both likely Soviet space goals for the 1967-69 period.

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France-US: US efforts to purchase a French air-to-surface missile may run into a veto by De Gaulle.

The French firm involved indicated earlier that the government had given its approval but now reports Premier Pompidou as saying that only De Gaulle can give permission for the sale or, indeed, for any other armament sales.

The official negotiating the sale for the firm thinks this particular transaction has prompted the government to undertake a review of its policy on arms sales to the US. Paris would be reluctant to be identified with any arms which the US might use in Vietnam. Any decision to devise new policy guidelines could presage a very restrictive arms sales policy toward the US.

The missile, the Martel, is a joint Anglo-French project which both Paris and London hope to sell in Europe. The US now has two missiles equipped to perform similar functions. The Martel, however, can carry either a radar-seeking or a TV guidance system, which gives it a high degree of flexibility. It also has a longer range than comparable US missiles.

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Ghana: In the past month Ghana's regime has further hardened its attitude toward Cuba and Communist China.

25X1 Late last month the ruling National Liberation Council (NLC) suddenly ordered the closure of the Cuban embassy in Accra, charging that the Castro regime was supporting ousted president Nkrumah's comeback plans. Now, [REDACTED] 25X1 [REDACTED] the NLC has decided to break diplomatic relations with Communist China. This decision was prompted by a recent harsh note from the Chinese embassy protesting anti-Chinese statements by the Ghanaian press and trade-union chief. The NLC intends to delay an announcement pending the withdrawal of Ghanaian diplomatic personnel from Peking.

25X1 Since taking over last February, Ghana's anti-Communist leaders have been suspicious of the Chinese and Cubans and came close to breaking relations, at least with the Chinese, last March. Influential civil servants argued, however, that such action would damage Ghana's nonaligned image. [REDACTED] 25X1 [REDACTED]

25X1 The Accra regime probably hopes the expulsion of the Cubans and Chinese will serve as a warning to Moscow, and is not likely to break with the USSR in the near future. The NLC is presently interested in negotiating the return of a limited number of Soviet aid technicians and a Soviet delegation now is in Accra for that purpose. [REDACTED]

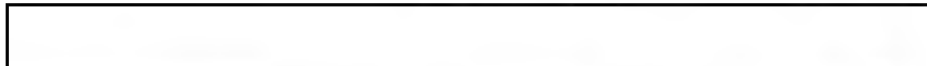
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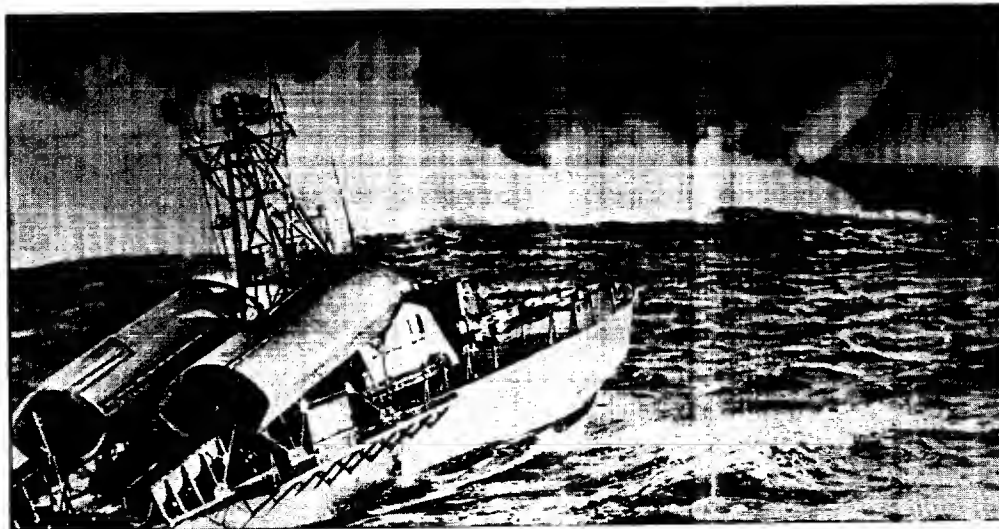
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Principal Navies of the Middle East

PRINCIPAL SHIPS	EGYPT	SYRIA	ISRAEL
Destroyers	6	-	2
Submarines	11	-	4*
Potrol Craft	about 40	17	11
Komar Guided Missile Potrol Boots	8	4	-



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**SOVIET-BUILT KOMAR CLASS GUIDED MISSILE PATROL BOATS
SUPPLIED TO EGYPT AND SYRIA**

Each carries two SS-N-2 cruise missiles with 500-1000 pound warheads and ranges of 15-20 miles.



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NOTES

France-USSR: French officials plan to visit Moscow next week to discuss implementation of a Soviet verbal agreement to launch two French scientific satellites--one a lunar orbiter to study the moon's environment, the other an earth satellite in a highly elliptical orbit to study radio propagation. The French were not prepared for the Soviet agreement and have not yet budgeted for these projects. Limited funding will begin in 1967, and the launches will not take place until 1971 or 1972. The USSR continues to refuse French personnel access to Soviet launch sites and vehicles.

NATO: The Fourteen's permanent representatives to the North Atlantic Council (NAC) are meeting today to discuss the question of moving the NAC from Paris to Brussels, but an early decision remains in doubt.

Canada and Denmark are still opposed to the move. They also want the matter settled at the NAC ministerial meeting in December rather than earlier by the permanent representatives. Postponing the decision would give both countries additional time to lobby for their position of keeping the council in Paris.

Israel: The Israelis have probably developed an effective anti-ship cruise missile,

The new missile, is an improved version of their Gabriel missile, designed to be launched from a patrol boat and carry a 400-pound warhead about 20 miles. The new missile could compensate for one of Israel's military weaknesses--lack of a navy comparable to Egypt's Soviet-supplied fleet.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES

The United States Intelligence Board, on 6 October 1966, approved the following national intelligence estimates:

SNIE 56-1-66, "Security Conditions in
the Philippines" [REDACTED]

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NIE 57-66, "Sihanouk's Cambodia" [REDACTED]

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